

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1868

[No. 2206.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex-
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

pipes Cogniac Brandy

112 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines

Spirituos Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date
the 7th day of February, 1867, and duly re-
corded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town
of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers,
for the purpose of satisfying certain debts
due from the said Craig to the banks of A-
lexandria and Washington, will be sold on
the premises to the highest bidder, at public
auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of
June next:

That handsome three story Brick
dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alex-
andria, west of Pitt street, on the north side
of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9
inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

A L S O,

A neat, well finished, two sto-
ry Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee sim-
ple, west of Water-street, on the south side of
Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10
inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a
ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the ac-
tual cash, at the execution of the deed
in fee, and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12,
18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed
notes, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, se-
cured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,

William Ladd,

Trustees.

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Espareilles' Letters from England

Little's and Moore's Poems

Lady's Cabinet

Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound

Military and Political Hints

And the following New Plays;

Adrian and Orilla

Town and Country

The Trust

He Would if He Could

There's a Tale.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French to English—2. English to French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasion-
ally illustrated by French and English
sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words
in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-
cording to the most polite usage in
France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and
phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synonyms.

6. A dictionary of French homonyms.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar
proper and christian names, and of the
most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language
alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca-
neau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud,
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of
teaching language to man, applied to the
French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two
handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro-
naldson. This type, although small, is, by
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate-
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have
already been so eminently distinguished by
the greatest accuracy and taste in their
profession, and a thorough knowledge of
the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the
first volume before the second, it may be
received upon paying the full amount of
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.

GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Charles
county, will be offered at public sale, on FRI-
DAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if
not, the next fair day, at the residence of the
subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of
Robert Alexander, late of Fairfax county,
state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of
NEGROES.

All persons having claims against said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, on or before the first day of December
next; they may otherwise be excluded from
all benefit of said estate. Given under my
hand this 31st day of May, 1868.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,

Pomonky.

d3w*

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-

rels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,

in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,

ENTITLED,

THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a
Paper whose contents and principles
shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both
parties, presents to his friends and the liberal
public in general the following outlines of
his plan, hoping that they may be consonant
to feelings warm in the defence of liberty
and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the
discussion of political matters, destitute of
rancor on the one hand, or of overweening
partiality on the other. The Editor's selec-
tions shall be made with care and attention,
never sacrificing for any purpose the real in-
terest of the community, or wandering from
the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will
sometimes be necessary, from a want of po-
litical matter, that the columns of a paper
should be supplied with moral disquisitions,
practically useful and interesting, and instruc-
tive anecdotes from historic research. Nor
can this course be well objected to by those
whose feelings are alive to the cause of ge-
nuine morality and religion. The Editor
calculates with confidence upon receiving
from those whose education and means of in-
formation will authorize it, a copious supply
of materials on these subjects. His paper
will be at all times open to receive the reflec-
tions of the man of science, or the deep re-
search of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touch-
ing Agriculture, Commerce and Manufac-
tures, together with plans for the general
improvement in Canals, public Roads, and
the various discoveries in any branch of learn-
ing or the mechanic arts, will be particularly
sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate
parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors
to effect so desirable an object—and in the
town of Alexandria, where he is attached by
the strongest ties of nature, and of interest,
he will ever consider it as a primary object,
to destroy those seeds of dissension which
have had the tendency to retard the growth
and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to
the most superficial observer, that the mis-
trust of politics cause a difference of sentiment,
and not those general and universally admir-
ed maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious
Washington, together with his services, shall
ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose
on the minds of those who may favor him
with their patronage, that his mind has as-
sumed no stand on the important subject of
politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally
declares, that his sentiments are decid-
edly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtain-
ed this paper will be printed, weekly, at 25
cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in ad-
vance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on
good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be of-
fered, after the commencement of the paper,
it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the neces-
sary materials, and contracted with a gentle-
man of abilities to assist in the execution of
the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be
immediately waited on for their patronage—
Subscription papers will also be left at the Co-
ffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

NOTICE

THE Constables give notice, that they have
been directed to give their attention to the ex-
ecution of the following section of the law for
diminishing the number of DOGS in the
town of Alexandria, and that they shall pro-
ceed to execute the same.

SEC. 4.—And be it further enacted, That
all animals of the dog kind, kept within the
town, shall wear a collar about their necks
with the owner's name at length, at all times,
on penalty of two dollars, to be paid by the
owner or harbinger of said animal; one half to
the informer and the other half to the use of
the corporation; to be recovered by warrant
before any magistrate or the mayor for the
time being; and said animal not having such
collar, shall be forthwith killed or destroyed
by the constables of the town.

June 22.

For BOSTON,

The fast sailing Schooner

HAZARD,

Having excellent accommo-
dations, will sail in three days. For passage
apply to the Master on board at Lawrasin's
wharf.

June 21.

31*

FRESH LEMONS.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

FRESH LEMONS and ORANGES by

the box or retail.

SPANISH CAPERS of a superior qua-

lity, in bottles.

A. WILLIS.

Who has fitted up, at FORT WARBUR-
TON, a handsome place for the accommo-
dation of parties, adjoining an excellent
spring, and his PACKET will attend every
morning at Ricketts and Newen's wharf to
convey such as feel a disposition to enjoy a
little recreation at one of the handsomest
places in this vicinity.—Private parties giving
him notice the evening before, can be accom-
modated with every thing the season affords,
and will spare no pains to give general satis-
faction.

June 21.

32*

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Alexander
Smith to the subscribers, to secure the pay-
ment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alex-
andria, will be exposed to sale, on the pre-
mises, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of
July next, a *PIECE OF GROUND* lying
on the south side of Duke-street and west side
of Water-street, being at the intersection of
the streets, extending on Duke-street forty
feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six in-
ches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12,
and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes
for the several payments negotiable at the
Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indor-
ser, and a deed of trust upon the property to
secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.

James Keith, jun.

June 21.

33*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst.

a Bright Mulatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;
About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years
of age, has large black eyebrows, large full
eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made
handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not
quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed,
combed and ridged on the top. His beard ap-
pears very black if suffered to grow for a day
or two, but he usually shaves it very closely.
He has recently received an injury on the fore
finger of the left hand, and has it bound up,
and may probably lose the first joint of it. He
speaks deliberately, and is more correct in
conversation than persons of his color usually
are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter,
& delights particularly in attending to horses.
He has a variety of cloaths, and took with
him one dark green broadcloth coat and pan-
taloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and
pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the
cloth of inferior quality, with white metal
buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one
old brown surcoat coat with covered buttons,
a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The
rest of his apparel I am not able particularly
to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and
pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may
probably produce a forged authority for him
to pass, or procure the certificate of some one
of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petition-
ed by the name of Thomas and obtained their
freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the
state of Maryland and district of Columbia,
and secured in any jail, so that I get him
again, the above reward will be given, or six-
ty dollars if taken and secured within the said
state or district; all reasonable expenses will
also be paid if he should be delivered to me
in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard
Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland.
He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore,
Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14.

46*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Answer of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to the Governor's Speech.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

June 9, 1808.

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Representatives have considered with respectful attention your Excellency's Address to the Legislature. At the close of the session, and without the aid of official documents, they find it difficult to accompany your excellency through an extensive range of detail upon our national affairs. It can be necessary on this occasion, fully to consider the origin and operation of the several laws respecting the embargo, as the legislature has, at the present session, adopted certain resolutions expressive of their opinion upon this interesting subject more fully than could be done in the present address.

The House of Representatives, although they might adduce the example of other states as precedents in animadverting on measures of the general government, approach with caution subjects of national concern. A conviction that the resolutions which were passed by the Legislature of the last year, might lead to a misconception of the feelings and interests of the people of the commonwealth, was the most powerful inducement for the expression of the sense of this Legislature, upon the subjects embraced in those resolutions.—We are happy that we now have your excellency's example to sanction the propriety of making this interesting measure the subject of Legislative consideration.

The sentiment of warm attachment to the independence of our country, expressed by your excellency, meets the cordial reciprocation of every member of this house; while every real American will acknowledge the weakness and danger of depending on any foreign power for protection. But at the same time it is to be remembered, that a wavering, partial, short sighted policy, the usual offspring of timidity, in the management of public affairs, may involve a nation in as great distress; and lead ultimately to the same fatal catastrophe.

We trust the time is fast approaching when reliance will be placed, under Divine Providence, upon our own resources, upon our national energies directed by wisdom and nerved by valor.

We are fully convinced that an administration which pursuing an enlightened, liberal, and impartial policy, shall disclose to the people its own views and their situation—that such an administration will gladly restore our former prosperity, will retrieve the character of the American people and will receive the warm support of the citizens of Massachusetts.

Your excellency has been pleased to call the attention of the Legislature to the benefits derived from our national union; to describe the distressing evils which would result from "an opposition of one or more states to the authority of the national government," and to point out the necessity of the free exercise of the general government in all concerns within its powers as delegated by the people. We assure your excellency that upon these important points we know no difference of opinion. The opposition, which met the establishment of our national government prior to the adoption of the constitution, and which has occasionally discovered symptoms of dissatisfaction since that time in different parts of the United States, appears to have yielded to an attachment to the union founded upon experience of its advantages, and guaranteed by the strong ties of common interest. It surely cannot for a moment be supposed that those men who established the government, and who have for so long a time been its support, can entertain a wish for its destruction.

In all countries, which have preserved even the shadow of freedom, an obvious distinction between the government and its administration has been recognised. In this country liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, and of debate in our legislative assemblies, have been most expressly and particularly guaranteed by our constitutions. Indeed the whole theory of our government is built upon the position, that public men and measures are the objects of free enquiry and discussion. The doctrine that the individual states should be jealous of the general government, and that our great danger arose from the probability of a consolidation of all the states under one government, have heretofore been considered by many as orthodox articles in the republican creed.

We conceive, therefore, may it please your excellency, that if ever it shall be considered criminal to investigate the conduct of our rulers, or to express our opinion of the measures of government with freedom; if ever the mandate of authority shall suppress enquiry, or stifle the voice of public complaint, the constitution becomes a dead letter, and the liberties of the people but a name. And we also conceive, that in times of great and general suffering, it is much more safe and expedient that the legislative body should represent to the constituted authorities the real sentiments and feelings of the people, than

to take the hazard that they may burst out in violent and perhaps uncontrollable expressions of distress.

The house of representatives have learnt with great pleasure from your excellency, that our government instead of decimating upon the fallacious aid of foreign alliance, is raising forces, making provision for arming our militia, and that the fortifications of our principal seaports are in a state of progress. In a time of such extensive alarm and imminent danger, it gives great satisfaction to the representatives of the people to find, that our general government has commenced a system of measures so obviously of the first importance.

It would be tedious, as your excellency remarks, to detail all the orders and decrees of the belligerent powers, which infringe the rights of the U. S. We will only remark, that the offensiveness of the decree of the emperor of France, which is first in order of time, and first noticed by your excellency, is greatly aggravated by the consideration, that it is in direct violation of our treaty made with that government in 1800; thus adding insult to injury, and sacrificing at once the good faith of contracts, and the established principles & usages of civilized nations. We perfectly concur with your excellency in reproaching that most unfounded claim, by any belligerent, to blockade the ports of their enemies by orders and decrees only. It is one of the most incontrovertible maxims in the law of nations, that a blockade can never rightfully exist without an actual investment by a force competent to invest or punish its infringement.

The U. S. have but lately assumed a rank among the nations of the world. In the year 1793, for the first time, they found themselves in the situation of an independent neutral state, amidst the conflict of the most powerful nations. The policy of the great Washington at that time was pacific; the interests of the country have ever since dictated a similar policy.

Under these circumstances it was, perhaps, to be expected that we should estimate more highly the rights of neutrals than those of belligerents; that we should consider the former as better founded in reason and justice, and sometimes view with jealousy the just exercise of the rights of war. But while we would at all times resist with firmness every extension of those rights, we should not forget that we ourselves may become belligerents. We therefore owe it to our country as well as to all other nations, not to attempt innovations in those rules of conduct which are equally obligatory on all, and which it may be indispensable for our safety at another time to enforce. We agree in opinion with your excellency, that the people of the U. S. still "ardently wish for peace;" and we cannot but indulge a hope that the general government will speedily adjust every subject of controversy with all nations who manifest a sincere disposition to respect our rights, and to make honorable reparation for the wrongs they may have done us; that all questions of an equivocal and doubtful nature may be amicably compromised, and our just rights be acknowledged and established. At the same time every consideration of honor and safety unites us in the opinion expressed by your excellency, that we ought to be "prepared for war."

If peace cannot be secured without dishonor—if any nation, however formidable, should persist in a course of conduct hostile to our own rights, and injurious to our national honor; the people of Massachusetts will always be ready to join their fellow citizens throughout the U. S. in resisting such aggression. They will cheerfully endure every privation, they will make every exertion and every sacrifice necessary to maintain that national character, which your excellency so justly appreciates. So long as these sentiments pervade the U. S. our national government will not want the means of a vigorous and manly defence of our rights, and we trust they will never think it necessary to abandon all the important interests of commerce as unworthy of protection or incapable of defence.

Your excellency has been pleased to notice at considerable length the embargo imposed by the government in December last, and to remark that "the power of an embargo was exercised under the administration of president Washington without scruple." The embargo to which your excellency alludes was laid at the period when our commerce was suddenly invaded on the ocean, and for a short and limited time. As soon as the merchants were supposed to be properly apprized of the danger, and to have taken measures of precaution, the embargo was removed. But the present embargo was imposed when congress itself possessed no official evidence of new dangers. It has been con-

tinued nearly six months. It would exceed, may it please your excellency, the limits which the house of representatives have prescribed to themselves, to enquire whether a commercial treaty might not have been negotiated with the power most capable of injuring our commerce, or to consider what cause led to the perplexed state of things which induced the government to resort to this distressing expedient; but the house of representatives cannot do justice to the interests or to the feelings of their constituents, without observing, that a long continued embargo imposed under the power to regulate commerce, and with a view of protecting our seamen and vessels, has nearly annihilated our foreign trade. It has restricted the people of the interior, and on the frontiers, from pursuing their accustomed business with the neighboring countries. It has imposed new and we conceive unconstitutional restrictions upon the coasting trade. In fine, it has spread distress through all classes of society, and most deeply affects the interests of this great commercial state. There has been, as your excellency has observed, under the pressure of this public calamity, "an exhibition of tranquility and good order, that could flow from no other source than that of an enlightened understanding, and a pure love of liberty, conducted by law and government." We hope and trust the people of this commonwealth will continue to exhibit a striking example of fortitude & obedience to the laws, so long as the government shall continue these restrictions. We cannot, however, but hope that the policy of our government will be such, as to suffer our merchants and mariners to pursue their accustomed business, leaving those most immediately interested to judge of the hazard.

In answer to your excellency's suggestion that it may be well to enquire, whether it is not with the power of the legislature of this state to ameliorate the condition of the people during the continuance of the embargo, we would reply, that placed in a situation so totally novel, and finding that the distress occasioned by this measure has extended itself to all parts of the commonwealth, we are unable at this time to devise any safe expedient adequate to the object. But if at any time hereafter any such expedient can be devised by your excellency, or either branch of the legislature, it will afford peculiar satisfaction to the house of representatives.

May it please your Excellency,

The house of representatives most unequivocally reiterate the opinions expressed by your excellency, that if the European governments shall, in consequence of any difference of opinion which may exist among us, calculate upon making an impression or acquiring an interest unfavorable to our liberties, their hopes will most assuredly terminate in disappointment. "The American nation will not yield its independence or become tributary to any other power." Although they may differ in opinion on unimportant subjects, yet upon the appearance of danger they will instantly unite in defence of the government, their liberties and their country.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

COMMODORE BARRON'S DEFENCE.

[CONTINUED.]

The determination to strike the flag, was not however taken, till every means had been used to ascertain the state of preparation; and till every hope of repelling the attack had vanished. If it had been my design to surrender the ship, without a conflict, I should have done it immediately after the attack. It is however in proof, that, after the firing commenced, I expressed to captain Gordon my determination to defend her, to the last extremity. Capt. Gordon was dispatched to the gun deck to accelerate the preparations. How he executed that order he will not tell you; but it is proved by others that he was then informed by the officers of the 2d and 3d divisions, that they were destitute of all means of discharging the guns. He reported this to me on his return; as it was his duty to do. Afterwards he was again sent down with orders to get the guns to work. He will not inform you how he executed this second order; or what was the state of the gun deck, at that time. Other witnesses have however incontestably established the want of every means of discharging the guns at that time. Meanwhile, not relying on the exertions of those whose duty it was, to see the quarter deck guns were supplied, I dispatched officer to the magazine, who after an ineffectual effort, returned without them. Walking to and fro on the quarter deck, and giving the necessary orders, I had from time to

time hailed the guadeck to know if they were ready to fire. It is proved by Mr. Elliot, that he reported to me, that his division was not prepared; and that a similar reply was made from the second division. Of those who heard no such report none pretend, that to these enquiries any reply was made, authorizing a belief that the ship would shortly be prepared. When captain Gordon, in execution of his last order had been absent for at least five minutes (as appears from the testimony of several witnesses;) finding that not one gun had been discharged, I lost all hope of being able to retaliate on the enemy. A escape was then impossible. No alternative presented itself, but to sacrifice the lives of my crew; or surrender. I adopted the latter. Captain Hall was ordered to go on the gun deck and endeavor to have one gun fired before the surrender. When time had been allowed to execute the order, the colors were struck; the gun was not fired, till a moment afterwards; because there were neither lighted matches, or heated logger-heads in the division; and it was necessary to get a coal of fire from the gally to discharge it.

The framer of these charges, conscious that the state of the ship at the moment of the surrender, justified the act; proposed however to go beyond that period; and represents that in a short time afterwards she would have been prepared to repel the attack. I cannot perceive the justice of that mode of enquiry, which proposes to ascertain the propriety of this measure, not by the actual state of things, at this moment it was adopted; but by their conjectural state, of a future period. I am willing however, that even this course should be pursued.

From the crippled state of the ship at the time no one can doubt, that our eventual capture was then inevitable. Every one will see that many valuable lives would certainly have been sacrificed by the suspension of this measure. This consideration, however, is not enough to justify the surrender, at that moment; if any thing was to be hoped from its suspension. Can any man perceive the slightest foundation for such a hope?

Before I proceed, I must pray you to be guarded against the inference, which might at first view be drawn from the answer to a general question, which, nearly in the same words has been put to several of the witnesses. The question is this: "Were the injuries sustained at that time such as to make the surrender necessary?" The question has been propounded in such a form, that a negative answer would convey to a superficial observer the impression that in the opinion of the witness the surrender was not then necessary. It really, however, conveys only the idea, that "the injuries sustained," did not make a surrender necessary; without expressing any opinion as to the necessity occasioned by the want of means to discharge the guns, or to keep up a fire. The surrender has not been justified merely on the ground that the "injuries then sustained" required it. That consideration indeed had some force; but the great and substantial motive was the total inability to resist. You will perceive the greater necessity of this stricture from recollecting, that captain Gordon, who readily gave a negative answer to that question, when propounded by the judge advocate, refused to say, on his cross-examination, whether, from his present knowledge of facts, he did not believe the surrender then necessary. Judge however for yourselves from the facts proved, what would have been gained by suspending the surrender. On the quarter deck, it is proved, that, notwithstanding repeated applications to the magazine, there were at no time, either before or after the surrender, matches, logger-heads, powder horns, cartridges, or wads; and that none of the guns had been furnished with rammers or sponges.

[To be continued.]

Washington Bridge Company

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars on each share is called for by the Directors and must be paid on or before the 1st day of August next, agreeably to the Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia,"

By order of the Directors,

Daniel Carrol, of Dud'n

President.

June 21

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

BY

The ed received papers to (one day and Lloyd furnish the follow

Speci mouth, o in the ba Their de fort. Th day.

The M Monday men, nor Morlaix.

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BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

The editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received by the ship Latona a file of London papers to the evening of the 27th of April, (one day later than by any previous arrival) and Lloyd's Lists to the 26th. The papers furnish nothing of greater importance than the following articles:

LONDON, April 27.

Special orders were received at Plymouth, on Sunday night, for all the ships in the bay to prepare for sea immediately. Their destination is supposed to be Rochfort. They were expected to sail this day.

The Morning Star cartel returned on Monday to Plymouth, with seven French men, not being permitted to land them at Morlaix.

The accounts respecting the Rochfort squadron are still various and contradictory. Intelligence, however, has been received that, on the 11th, the united squadrons were seen, by the Apollo frigate, standing towards the Hieres islands, in thick weather, and in a gale of wind, and that they reached the Adriatic about the latter end of February, and had probably joined the Russians at Trieste. On the 9th of March, the united squadrons of Lord Collingwood, admiral Thoroughgood and Sir R. Strachan were off Marettimo, a small island to the west of Sicily; and, it is stated, that his lordship had received information of the course of the enemy's squadrons. Other accounts repeat, that the Rochfort squadron has been seen off the Havana. The great confusion and uncertainty of the accounts that have prevailed upon this subject are probably, in several instances, the consequence of British ships having been mistaken for enemies, and vice versa.

The American merchants have received an official communication of the result of Mr. Rose's mission. It corresponds exactly with the accounts given in this paper. The president refused to recall his proclamation interdicting the entrance of British vessels into the waters of the U. S. altho' Mr. Rose offered all due reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, which was the cause of that hostile measure. All farther negotiations consequently broke off, without coming to any adjustment; and Mr. Rose's mission has totally failed.

The House of Commons yesterday commenced its sittings after the Easter recess. The petition of the East India Company, for a loan of 2,400,000 pounds, produced some discussion.

A letter from a Spanish port, dated the 6th inst., states, that a deputation of Spanish grandees had been dispatched by the new government to Bayonne, there to communicate to Bonaparte the wish of that government, that the French troops should be withdrawn from Spain.

RAMSGATE, April 25.

This morning three transports sailed from this harbor for the Downs, having on board 460 of the second battalion of the German light infantry that embarked yesterday. The names of the transports are, the L'pwing, Thomas, and Becker and Ridley. This afternoon the remainder of the 2d battalion of German light infantry marched in here and embarked directly. The remainder of this battalion, and likewise a part of the 1st regiment of the line, are expected here to-morrow. The men are embarked very expeditiously, being marched on board on a platform, laid across from the pier to the vessels.

Twenty sail more of transports arrived in harbor this morning. The present intention is to send every regiment or division off to the Downs, as soon as embarked; and thus to keep clearing the harbor. Various conjectures are ventured respecting the destination of these regiments.

April 26.

The embarkation goes on very brisk here; captain Raynes, of the Royal Navy, has the chief direction, and pays great attention to the service. The 2d division of the 2d light battalion of Germans, 550 men, that embarked yesterday, sailed for the Downs this morning in three transports, viz. Charlotte, Edward, and Juno. Also 480 men of the first light battalion, embarked yesterday, sailed out of the harbor at same time in the Fanny, Industry, and William & John transports; the whole in high spirits.

The 2d division of the first light battalion arrived here this day; also the first divi-

sion of the 1st regiment of the line, German infantry, came in this afternoon, and are now embarking; and if the weather is moderate, will sail to the Downs to-morrow, to join.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 26.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Tierney rose and observed, that as the evidence of the witnesses last examined, upon the orders in council, had only been laid before the members this morning it was impossible for him to go on with the examination of the others, till it had been fully considered; he should therefore propose, "That the order of the day for the further proceedings relative thereto, which stood for to-morrow, should be discharged, and postponed to Monday next."

Upon the question being put, this was accordingly agreed to.

Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock. Consols 65½; reduced 65½; navy 5 per cent. 98¼.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

Arrived, schooner Three Friends, Hawes, in 8 days from Charleston. Captain Hawes reports, that he was hailed by gun-boat No. 1. Capt. —, off Rappahannock, and after informing where from and where bound, he was ordered to round to immediately & bring his papers on board the gun-boat. He replied that his boat was not in a situation to come on board, but that he would lay to. He was then again positively ordered to come on board the gun-boat, and preparations were made to fire into the schooner. The captain of the gun-boat finding Captain H. could not come on board in his boat, sent an officer on board the schooner in his own, and left him without further enquiry.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Our readers will please to correct an error which, through the hurry of business, made its way into yesterday's publication. At the head of the ship news, for Port of Baltimore, read "Port of Alexandria."

Mr. Snowden,

AS a number of cattle in the neighborhood have been lost this season by the *boven*, I presume the following will be interesting to some of your readers. It has, within a few days, been published by a gentleman in Richmond, under the signature of T. N. who copied it from one of the last volumes of the *British Repository of Arts*, received from London.

Z.

On the dangerous effects of Clover on Cattle—Method of preventing accidents, and approved remedies when they do occur—By M. D. Vincennes.

From the *Repository of Arts*, published in London last year (1807.)

CLOVER is a very substantial food, and cattle will eat it till they burst, of indigestion, if not prevented by care and attention.

We must not confound this indigestion with those sudden swellings, called *tympanites*, *meteorisations*, which are followed by immediate death if the animal be not speedily relieved from the air that swells and suffocates it.

It is not the quality of the herb that is hurtful, but simply the quantity of air and water with which it is surcharged, and from which it should be freed before it is given to the cattle.

I have suffered several losses from this cause; but I am certain they have always happened through the inattention of my servants in my absence, and that of my superintendent.

The means of preventing this disorder, are—

First. Never to give this herb in the beginning of the spring before it has acquired a certain degree of strength. When very young it abounds more in air and water (the principal causes of the disorder) besides it too young, it affords but little nourishment to the cattle, and they of course consume a much greater quantity.

Secondly. Always to give it cut the evening before, a little at a time, with management, vigilantly observing whether the animals appears incommenced by it, or begins to swell; never to give it damp, or heated, from heaping it in too great a quantity in the place where it is spread to dry.

Thirdly. The deceased Mr. Gilbert, veterinary professor, known by many excellent works in agriculture, in his work, *Sur les Prairies Artificielles*, has published the

method by which the postmaster at Lathburg, fed his cattle with clover, without their suffering any inconvenience from it. This was, to make them drink before they eat of the clover, and never to suffer them to drink again until a long time after. I have adopted this method, because I have experienced its success, and have never suffered from any accidents when my servants have conformed to it. I have hay given to my cattle before they are led to drink, or I send them to pasture for a short time first.

When it happens that notwithstanding these precautions, or owing to some malice, the beasts begin to swell, the following approved remedies must be employed: First. To gag the animal, in order to keep its mouth open, and in this state to make it walk about at a quick rate.

Secondly. To throw pails full of cold water all over its body, in abundance, and with force.

Thirdly. To make him swallow a glass of brandy, in which a large tea spoonful of Nitre (salt petre) has been dissolved. This remedy has always succeeded. I give this quantity to a large beast; to a sheep I give a spoonful of brandy and as much nitre as I can hold in my thumb and fore finger, proportioning the dose to the animal.

Fourthly. Mr. Sonnoai, the elder of the *Bibliothèque Physico Economique*, at firms to his Journal that one remedy, which he has never known to fail, is to make the animal swallow about a quart of milk. If this remedy is infallible enough to be known, and it is in the hands of the public.

Fifthly. If it be found that these remedies do not speedily relieve the animal, there is one that is certainly infallible, but it should be only resorted to in the last extremity, and there must be no hesitation. This is to stab the stomach of the beast with the first instrument that is to be met with; then to introduce into the aperture a hollow tube, a piece of elder deprived of its pith will do, and to force the animal to move a little.

In support of this operation, I shall relate a fact that occurred on my own farm. A fine Bull, 3 years old, began to swell in the stable; I was absent, but they tried all the remedies directed; the animal could not walk, and they supported him to prevent his falling and expiring. My superintendent, in despair, recollected what I had told him of stabbing the animal in this case, but not knowing how to perform the operation, thrust a kitchen knife up to the handle, through the loins of the animal's back, near the spine, and introduced a long piece of elder, &c. Immediately the air and a green froth burst forth thro' the aperture in the form of a tunnel of chimney; and the beast exhibited signs of convalescence.

When I arrived, I was much troubled at his condition, and sent him to M. Gaud, a veteran surgeon at Chermont, who removed my fears, and pointed out to the servant where he should have pierced the skin.

I have related this fact to shew how little danger attends this operation even when unskillfully performed. Yet it may do mischief if an essential part is wounded. It is therefore important for all farmers to be acquainted with so simple and easy an operation which is instantaneous in its effects, will not bear delay, and may be also employed to relieve swellings that are not caused by clover, altho' the effect is nothing more than the too great quantity of air and water contained in the herbs given to the cattle or in their pasture. For instance, it is known that they should never be sent to pasture, especially in the spring, before the dew is fallen, if we would preserve them from this accident.

Roots also cause these swellings; the turnip and the potatoe, more than the red and white beet roots and the parsnip.

M. Gaud informed me that the stomach of a horse not having the capacity of that of an ox, it cannot be relieved in this manner.

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Halifax, dated May 25, says—"Your Embargo may ruin your own Merchants, and many others; but if it is continued, will make the fortunes of the traders in this province. Every attempt that militates against the general interests of the most self-interested of men, Merchants and traders, will be resisted or eluded; and so it ought to be, in a truly commercial country."

Phil. pamph.

Accounts from Halifax state the probability that our embargo will restore more than ten thousand English, Irish, and Scotch seamen, lately employed in our merchantmen to the British navy.

Canbid.

THE MORALIST.

TRANQUILITY.

TRANQUILITY is the wish of all men, good, while pursuing the race of virtue—the great, while following the star of glory—and the little, while creeping in the styces of dissipation, sigh for tranquillity, and make it the great object which they ultimately hope to obtain. How anxiously does the sailor, on the high and giddy mast, when rolling on tempestuous seas, cast his eyes over the foaming billows; and anticipate the calm security he hopes to enjoy when he reaches the wished for shore! Even kings grow weary of their splendid slavery—and nobles sickened under increasing dignities. All, in short, feel less delight in the actual enjoyment of worldly pursuits, however great and honorable they may be, than in the idea of being able to relinquish them and return to

"Some calm sequester'd spot,
The world forgetting—by the world forgot."

IMPROMPTU.

On a new-made Bishop preaching before the House of Lords.

"Twas well enough, that Good enough
Before the House did preach;
For sure enough his God enough
Are those he had to teach."

JUST LANDED,

AND FOR SALE,

50 barrels FRESH LIMES.

Apply on Irwin's wharf.

June 23.

GEORGE BIRCH,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria,

THAT he has commenced painting PROFILES in the neatest style—also, cutting them at his room in King-street, four doors above the Indian-Queen; where he has for sale, a number of Prints—Views of Philadelphia, Richmond, Mount-Vernon, &c.

July 23

Alexandria Theatre.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the above THEATRE will open on Tuesday Evening, June 28, and continue open every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 16.

FOR SALE,

A SHARE in the Alexandria Library.

Apply to the Printer.

June 22.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridgway is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO MAN—has been accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 22.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsey. Apply to

Eliza Wilton, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, June term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That Hugh Carolin, administrator of James Carolin, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 4 weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Taste,

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of James Carolin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1808.

Hugh Carolin, Adm'r.
of James Carolin.

June 22.

2nd day

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A
SHORT TIME,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
**AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES:**
Tending to show that by a due encourage-
ment of these essential interests, the na-
tion will be rendered more respect-
able abroad and more prosper-
ous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
**The Improvements in Sheep at Ar-
lington,**
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the
plans proposed of extending this valuable
race of animals, for the benefit of the
country at large:
By **GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.**
Of Arlington House, in the District of Co-
lumbia.

AT a time when the energies of the na-
tion seem awakened to the state of our for-
eign and domestic concerns, we conceive
that the important interests of Agriculture
and Manufactures should meet with a consi-
derable share of the public discussion. Cer-
tain it is, that at no period of our political
history could these national subjects excite
more interest or be more properly urged to
the notice of the public mind. The unsettled
and impending appearance of our foreign af-
fairs, and the present disturbed state of the
European world, renders it doubly necessary
for the citizens of America to cherish and
promote their domestic policy, whereby they
may derive those resources which are now
obtained from abroad and create wealth and
industry within themselves. Too long have
these important and patriotic interests been
neglected. The nation now feels their want,
and we trust will duly provide for their sup-
port. Government, hitherto engaged in other
concerns, will now cherish those domestic
institutions, which will preserve the nation's
dignity and promote the people's welfare.
Of the merits of the little work we are
about to issue to the public, it is not our pro-
vince to decide, but of the advantages to be
derived from its sale we would beg leave to
say every thing which a disinterested exertion
in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly
demands. And as the profits of this work,
after the expenses of publication are paid,
will be solely devoted to the purposes of the
Arlington Institution, we may hope and con-
fidently expect a liberal patronage from a
discerning and patriotic community.
EDITOR.
Printers in the U. States will please to
give this advertisement an insertion in their
respective papers, and such as demand it will
be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on
liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually
attended to.
Alex. 18th June, 1808.

WHEREAS JOHN CLOPPER hath, by
his petition in writing, applied to the
honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the
assistant judges of the circuit court of the
District of Columbia, to be admitted to the
benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief
of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid,
and has stated therein that he is in actual con-
finement in the jail of Alexandria county
at the suit of **EVE BOYER** and be-
ing unable to discharge the said claim
with others against him, has offered to deli-
ver up to the use of his creditors, all his
property, real, personal and mixed—Notice is
therefore given, to the creditors of the said
JOHN CLOPPER that on Monday, 27th inst.
between the hours of 7 and 3 o'clock of
the same day, at the court house in Alexandria,
the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admi-
nistered to the said JOHN CLOPPER, and a
trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of
congress, unless cause be then & there shewn
to the contrary.
By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitz-
hugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit
court of the District of Columbia, this 20th day
of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.
June 20.
Patent Shot, &c.
2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quali-
ty, in quarter chests, boxes and can-
isters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—war-
ranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
With a general assortment of Wines, Li-
quors, & Groceries as usual—
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 16.

Wanted Immediately.
A quantity of good clean **FLAXSEED**, for
cash, by
Daniel Macleod, Painter,
Bottom of King-street.
June 15.
Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt.
Mould Candles in small boxes, of super-
uallity,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
January 30. eotf

Straw Bonnets cleaned
and repaired, Ostrich and Military Feathers
cleaned to look equal to new—by
Mrs. Charnock,
At Thomas Shield's, (Hair-Dresser)
Royal-street.
June 13. eotf

District of Columbia, to wit.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.
George Deneale, complainant,
AGAINST
Stephen Cooke, defendant. } In Chancery
THE said defendant, **Stephen Cooke**,
not having entered his appearance and given
security according to the rules of this court;
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on
motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it
is ordered, that the said defendant do appear
here on the first day of July term next, and
answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy
of this order be forthwith inserted in one of
the public newspapers published in this coun-
ty, for two months, successively, and that ano-
ther copy be posted at the front door of the
court house of the said county.
A copy. Test,
G. Deneale, C. C.

The subscriber will Sell.
On a credit of 6 12 and 8
months, either of the **HOUSES** occu-
pied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King
street; or of the **HOUSES** on the same street
occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; se-
veral vacant **LOTS** on Washington, near King
street; any part of his vacant **GROUND** on
the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek;
and several valuable **ANNUAL GROUND**
RENTS.
He will also dispose of a valuable
GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the
turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria,
with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great
part of which is well covered with timber—
Apply to **JOHN TUCKER**, Alexandria, or
or the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun
county.
S. COOKE.
April 14. law

Public Sale.
BY virtue of a deed of trust from **Andrew**
Parks to the subscriber, for the purpose of
securing a debt due from the said Parks to
William A. Washington, will be exposed to
sale, for ready money, on the premises, on
MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if
fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract
of **LAND**, in the county of Jefferson, state
of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also ano-
ther Tract adjoining the above mentioned,
containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-
four perches.
Henry S. Turner.
June 6. law5w

TO RENT.
THE subscriber offers to rent for one or
more years, adjoining the place where-
on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a
complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in
comfortable condition, calculated for a fami-
ly, together with between three and four acres
of very rich land.—From several years expe-
rience, I can with truth declare, that there
can be no better stand for a blacksmith than
the one now offered to let.
Thomas B. Morland.
Maryland, Broad-Creek, }
December 9—[15.] } lawtf
N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, I
will give good wages to a young man, or a
man with a family. T. B. M.

SHOES
BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadel-
phia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy,
from Boston, is received
A fresh and elegant supply of
SHOES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ON HAND,
Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.
E. GILMAN.
May 6. eotf lawtf

New-York Lottery.
First drawn number, this morning, being
the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to
10,000 Dollars.
THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF
25,000 Dollars is still in Wheel.
Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on
the close of the 39th day's drawing.
Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars,
and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.
June 7.
LENT OR LOST,
The first volume of *Chesterfield's Letters*;
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will
please to return it, or call and pay for the
sett.

ROBERT GRAY.
The American Artillerists Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY **LOUIS De TOUSARD**,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d
and inspector of artillery of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.

Just Received and For Sale
By **R. GRAY**, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.
In a series of letters written by a lady at
Cape Francois to Colonel BURG, late Vice-
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,
Containing the adventures of a Captain and
his servant, by **H. H. Brack-**
enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic
Cookery.
Formed upon principles of economy and ad-
apted to the use of private families.—Price
87½ cents.
March

A Brick House for Sale.
THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. **Ni-**
sholle, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-
culars apply to
John C. Vowell.
January 12. 6m

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osm-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheet and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-
maciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.
April 7.

TO RENT,
(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street
A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with
an elegant garden, and all necessary
buildings thereto, complete. The premises
occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the
best situations and best constructions, equalled
by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexan-
dria of its size; it has also a pump of excel-
lent water, approved of by the best judges,
besides a well in the garden for its exclusive
use, and is every way calculated to accommo-
date a genteel family, from such a moderate
rent will be taken.
Now building and will be ready
to RENT about the first of August, **FOUR**
HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situ-
ations are good, and the buildings will be ve-
ry convenient and neatly finished, for private
families, or public business—and a House or
two, near Messrs. **Marseller** and **Young's**
wharf.
For terms apply to,
Robert Brockel.
June 1. 2aw

AT a meeting of the Pre-
sident and Directors of the **Pennsylvania Cop-**
per Mine Company, on the 3d day of June,
1808, it was resolved to call a general meet-
ing of the Stockholders to take into consid-
eration the present state of their concerns. I
do hereby notify them, that the said meeting
will be held on the 24th day of June aforesaid,
at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at **GADSBY'S**
hotel, in Alexandria; when and where they
are requested to attend.
JOHN POTTS, President
June 11. eotf.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has
addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira,
Buscellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground
Ginger, basket salt for table use, Pearl barley
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, Potant
indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimston's
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars
and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-
bacco.

TEAS,
particularly select-
ed for
family use.
WINE &c.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
collected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms

Joseph Mandeville
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
WINE.
Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of
one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
TEAS
of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Lingal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
more and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,
in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; p-
to; pepper; ginger, race and grow-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pe-
London and Philadelphia mustard of
salt; starch; fig blue; Potant indig-
go and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool;
der; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and wine;
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;
gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bul-
lish battle powder] from F to treble sealed
chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
monds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and au-
chovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable
o the fishery, &c. &c
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